

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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HEAVEN.

That time is not like this dull time of ours:
All, all is brightness there;
A sweeter influence breathes around its bowers,
And a fairer air.

No rain here is like that calm above;
No region here is like that realm of love;
Earth's softest Spring nor cloud so soft as light,
Earth's brightest Summer never shows so bright.

That sky is not like that sky of ours;
Tinged with earth's change and care;
No shadow dims it, and no storm cloud lowers;
No broken sunshine there!

One everlasting stretch of azure pours
Its stainless splendor o'er these outline shores;
For these Jehovah shines with heavenly rays,
Through these Jove's reigns, dispersing rainbow dyes.

The dwellers there are not like those of earth:
No mortal form they bear;
And yet they seem of kindred blood to earth!
Whence, and how came they there?

Earth was their native soil, from sin and shame,
Through tribulation, thence to glory came;
Bond slaves, delivered from their cruel lord,
Brands plucked from burning, by the hand of God.

Those robes of theirs are not like those below:
No angel's hair so bright;
Whence came that beauty, whence that living glow?
Whence came that radiant white?

Washed in the blood of the atoning Lamb,
Fair as the light those robes of theirs became;
And now, all ours wiped off from every eye,
They wander where the freshest pastures lie,
Through all the nightless day of that unending sky.

THE CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857.

A Shakspeare Picture Gallery.

[The writings of nature's far-famed bard, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, contain portraits of the living as well as of the dead, and impressively illustrate the truth that human nature varies but little from age to age. We have arranged and copied below, for the entertainment of the readers of the CHRONICLE, a number of quotations from Shakspeare, and prefixed to them the names of such famous or at least notorious characters of our day, as they seem to clearly point out. The well-informed observer will not only be amused but also surprised at the variety as well as the fidelity of these delineations by a master hand.]

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a Man.'"

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
"The hope and expectation of thy time is ruined; and the soul of every man prophetically does fore-think thy fall."
"The Commonwealth is sick of their own choice."

HORACE GREELEY.
"How oddly he is suited! I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behavior everywhere."
He reads much; he is a great observer, and he looks quite through the deeds of men."

JOHN W. FORTNEY.
"Why, he is the Prince's jester, a very dull fool, only his gift is in devising impossible slanders; none but libertines delight in him; and his commendation is not in his wit but in his villainy."
"I have misused the King's press damnably."

HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"You are not to be taught that you have many enemies that you know not why they are so, but, like village curs, bark when their fellows do."
WM. H. SEWARD.
"If I am traduced by tongues which neither know my faculties nor person, yet will be the chronicles of my doing—let me say, 'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake that virtue must go through. We must not stopt our necessary actions, in fear to cope malicious censurers.'"

LEWIS CASS.
"I have lived long enough; my way of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf; and that which should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, I must not look to have."
GOV. REEDER.
"He hath, indeed, better betted expectation."

FERNANDO WOOD.
"He presently—as greatness knows itself—steps me a little higher than his vow made to my father, while his blood was poor, and now forsooth, takes on him to reform some certain edicts, and some strait decrees, that lie too heavily upon the Commonwealth: cries out upon abuses; seems to weep over his country's wrongs; and by his face, this seeming brow of justice, did he win all the hearts he angled for."
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
"Since the wisdom of their choice is rasher to have my hat than my heart, I will practice the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeitedly; that is, sir, I will counterfeit the bowtachment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers."

DAVID WILMOT.
"His years but young, but his experience old; his head unmeliorated, but his judgment ripe; and, in a word, (far, far behind his worth, some all the praises that I now bestow,) he is complete in feature and in mind."
DANIEL S. DICKINSON.
"The secret mischief that I set abroad, I lay unto the previous charge of others; but then I sigh, and with a piece of Scripture, tell them that God bids us do good for evil. And thus I clothe my naked villainy with old, odd ends, stolen forth of holy writ, and seem a saint when most I play the devil!"

DANIEL WEBSTER.
"A combination and a form, indeed, where every god did seem to set his seal, to give the world assurance of a man!"
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
"But treason capital, confessed, and proved, hath overthrown him!"
CHARLES SUMNER.
"Besides—he hath born his faculties so meek, hath been so clear in his great office, that his virtues will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of his taking off!"
"UNCLE" BUTLER.
"And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and rot; and then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot!"
ANSON BURLINGAME.
"You that will fight, follow me close; I'll bring you to it!"
PRESTON S. BROOKS.
"He excels his brother for a coward, yet his brother is accounted one of the best that is; in a retreat he outruns any lawyer; marry, in coming on he has the cramp!"
EDWARD EVERETT.
"I have seen the dumb men throng to see him, and the blind to hear him speak; matrons flung gloves, ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs, upon him as he passed!"
FILLIBUSTER WALKER.
"O, if men were saved by merit, what hole in hell were hot enough for him!"
MILLARD FILLMORE.
"What's this? (To the Pope.) * * * Nay, then, farewell—I have touched the highest point of all my greatness, and from that fall meridian of my glory, I haste now to my setting. I shall fall like a bright exhalation in the evening, and no man see me more!"
"Fortune brings in some boats that are not steered."
THOMAS H. BENTON.
"I am left; for me nothing remains; but long I will not be Jack-out-of-office."
JOHN C. FREMONT.
"This was the noblest Roman of them all!"
HENRY A. WISE.
"If they will fight with me, bid them come down, or void the field; they do offend our sight. If they'll do neither, we will come to them!"
"Sir, you seem a sober, ancient gentleman, by your habit, but your words show you a madman."
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
"The poet's eye, in a fine phrensy rolling, doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, and, as imagination bodies forth the forms of things unknown, the poet's pen turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name."
JOHN TYLER.
"Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my King, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies."
JOHN M. CLAYTON.
"When the butt is out, we will drink water; not a drop before. Give me a cup of sack!"
JOHN P. SANDERSON.
"Which is the villain? Let me see his face; that when I note another man like him, I may avoid him!"
JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.
"What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath."
CALLED CUSHING.
"The best persuaded of himself; so crammed, as he thinks, with excellences, that it is his ground of faith that all that look on him love him."
RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.
"He counsels a divorce: a loss of her, that like a jewel, has hung twenty years about his neck, yet never lost his lustre."
ELISHA WHITTELEY.
"Every man hath his fault, and honesty is his; I have told him out, but I could never get him from it."
JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
"He speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice. His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them, and after you have them they are not worth the search."
LIEUTENANT MAURY.
"Numbering sands and drinking oceans dry!"
ISAIAH RYNDERS.
"Our business is not unknown to the Senate; they have had an inkling, this fortnight, what we intend to do, which now we'll show 'em deeds. They say poor suitors have strong breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too!"
JOHN W. GEARY.
"O, but man, proud man, drest in a little brief authority, most ignorant of what he's most assured, his glazey essence—like an angry ape, plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep!"
PROF. MORSE.
"I'll put a girdle 'round the earth in forty minutes."
WILLIAM L. MARCY.
"And, oftentimes, excusing of a fault, doth make the fault worse by the excuse; as patches, set upon a little breach, discover it more in hiding of the fault, than did the fault before it was so patched."
LUTHER BRADISH.
"See'st thou no: the air of the court in these enfoldings? Hath not my gait in it the measure of the court? Receivest thou thy nose odor from me?"
MISS NIGHTINGALE.
"I do not set my life at a pin's fee."

JAMES BUCHANAN.
"Sir, he will sell the fee simple of his salvation, the inheritance of it, and cut the entail from all remainders, and a perpetual succession of it, for a place."
AMOS LAWRENCE.
"He hath an ear for pity, and hand open as day for melting charity!"
DAVID R. ATCHISON.
"He has everything which an honest man should not have; what an honest man should have, he has nothing!"
DR. ELIPHALET NOTT.
"He hath a daily beauty in his life."
PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.
"There is a devilish mawry in the Juggle, if you'll implore it, that will free your life, but fetter you till death."
JUDGE KANE.
"You seemed of late to make the law a tyrant!"
WINFIELD SCOTT.
"A stouter champion never handled sword. Long since we were resolved of your truth, for faithful service, and your toil in war."
STRINGFELLOW.
"He has outbilled villainy so far that the rarity redeems him."
NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
"He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb, the feats of a lion."
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
"So when this thief, this traitor, shall see rising in our throne, the East, his treasons will sit blushing in his face, not able to endure the sight of day; but, self-affrighted, trembling at the sin."
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
"Sir, your wit ambles well: it goes easily."
HORACE MANN.
"He is a scholar, and a ripe good one; exceeding wise, fair spoken, and persuading."
JEFFERSON DAVIS.
"A soldier; full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard, jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, seeking the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth."
ERASTUS BROOKS.
"He will lie with such volubility, that you would think truth were a fool."
COM. STOCKTON.
"Such men as he, be never at heart's ease while they behold a greater than themselves!"
HENRY CLAY.
"He was a man, take him by all in all, I shall not look upon his like again."

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.
To the School Directors of Union County:
GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the new School House, south side road, second street, in Second street, Lewisburg, on the first Monday in May, 1857, (being the 4th day of the month) at one o'clock in the afternoon, and select your vote, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific attainments, and of skill and experience in the art of Teaching, County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg—as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.
D. HECKENRIEDER,
County Superintendent of Union and Snyder counties
New Berlin, April 7, 1857 3w

Election of County Superintendents.
This may be the last No. of our Journal that will meet the eyes of Directors before they assemble to elect County Superintendents for the next three school years. The proper performance of that duty, so as to effect the original design of the liberal and far-seeing Legislature which established the office, will be of incalculable benefit to the State; and the contrary will be equally injurious. It is, therefore, our design, as one amongst the thousands of Pennsylvanians who are watching the workings of this new feature in our educational system with intense interest, frankly to state the conclusions to which our observations have led.

Three years ago, few Directors or others had any clear view of the necessity, nature, mode of operation, or probable results of this office. The natural consequences were, in the first instance, numerous mistakes in selection and compensation. These have been, we think erroneously, attributed, in and out of the State, to a settled purpose to defeat the office, out of general hostility to the system itself. In a few cases, this feeling may have had its influence; but in most, the action complained of really grew out of mere want of knowledge of the nature of the office itself, and an honest belief that such an addition to the expense and the working machinery of the system was wholly unnecessary. Whatever may have been the cause, it is certain that the duty of selecting County Superintendents was so performed as to produce one of the three following results: Either,

1. An incompetent person was chosen, who failed, no matter what the salary, Or,
2. A competent person was chosen, who failed, or was crippled in his operations, by total inadequacy of salary. Or,
3. A competent person was selected, with adequate salary, who fulfilled the just expectations of the friends of the law.

From this it would appear that fitness in the person and adequacy of compensation are the elements—the essential con-

ditions—of success. Of course, as in all other complex affairs, there are instances that appear to conflict with this conclusion; but on close inspection they will be found rather to confirm it. For example: one Superintendent may have been so well qualified for the station, and so devoted to the system, that he discharged its duties at a most shamefully inadequate salary. But who will argue from this, that it is the right of the public to impose such a burthen on private means or individual patriotism? Or it may have been that all the conditions appeared to be secured—both adequacy of salary and "skill and experience in the art of teaching"—yet failure ensued. But who will condemn the office, because, here and there, a good teacher may have made a poor Superintendent? Many an able lawyer makes a miserable Judge; few of the most successful practising physicians are qualified for the Professor's chair; so a capital teacher of boys may not succeed as Teacher of Teachers and administrative officer of a complicated school system.

It would be no difficult task to run over the whole State and show the correctness of the conclusions just stated. But it is neither proper nor necessary.

Taking it for granted, that experience has fully justified the wisdom of the Legislature in requiring the selection of a fit person and the payment of a sufficient salary, for this office, two questions arise:

1. Who is a fit person for the office?
2. What is a sufficient salary?

In answer to the first question, it may, in the words of the school law, be replied that fitness consists in:

1. "Literary and scientific acquirements." These are both indispensable, and the degree of them should be considerable. In every county, schools of every rank and grade—from the lowest primary to the high school, with its full round of branches—are or must soon come into existence; and to discharge the office properly, the Superintendent must be qualified "to examine" all the Teachers, to visit them, and to give such instructions in the art of Teaching and the method thereof in each school as the condition and grade of such shall require. How can this be done, except by one who is scholar enough to teach the Teacher of the highest branch taught in the highest school in his county?

2. "Skill and Experience in the Art of Teaching," is another requisite—not only skill to know, but practice to do. It is no doubt true, that, in some instances, the office has been well filled by persons of no great actual experience in the art. This is owing to the known fact that some men have naturally in them so much of the elements of the Teacher, and such a love for the work and the cause, as to supply, to a great degree, all other defects. But the exception only proves the rule, for the instances of failure for want of this element have been too numerous to leave the question doubtful. But mere learning and professional skill are not sufficient, unless, as the law and the necessity of the case everywhere intimate, they are accompanied with power to make them efficient. Hence,

3. "Ability to impart knowledge, and give information, publicly as well as privately, is indispensable. Since the passage of the act of 1854—in addition to the public meetings for the examination of Teachers, and the visitation of schools in the presence of directors and parents thereby prescribed—the holding of district and county Institutes, Associations and Meetings, for the improvement of Teachers, and the delivery of public lectures and addresses for the furtherance of the system and the explanation of the law, have become so general, and are found to be so beneficial, that they may now be regarded as an integral part of the Superintendent's duties. All these occasions impose the duty of addressing the public; and the officer who does not do it, fails in his duty. Some ability therefore to speak in public should be embraced among the requisites of fitness for the office.

4. "Energy of character and love for the work, are the last essentials that need be specified. Without these, the highest degree of scholastic attainment, of professional skill, and of power of expression, will fail, for the great moving forces of the required character will be wanting. With these present in large degree, even a medium of qualification in other respects may succeed.

Amongst the qualifications necessary to this most important office, it is, of course, not deemed requisite to speak of temperance, honesty or industry, nor of common sense, suavity of manners, or knowledge of human nature. These are requisites to the safe and efficient discharge of every public trust; and the one in question being no exception to the general rule, but rather demanding them in greater degree than most others. In a word, and aside from special requisites, the nearer the character of a County Superintendent approaches to that of the Christian gentleman, the greater will be his acceptance and success.

The answer to the question, What is an adequate salary? will depend mainly on the locality; and the experience of the past three years will, in many cases, modify past action on this point. Many of the Conventions fixed the salary in 1854, under a total or very material misapprehen-

sion of the nature of the office, the amount of service required and the degree of good to be effected. Now, in many parts of the State, all these points are clearly comprehended, and the action of the directors will no doubt be different. No one who knows the people of Pennsylvania will, for a moment, suppose that injustice will be done in regulating the compensation of those who are found to be amongst the most useful, most laborious and most important of our public agents. The salary must, as just remarked, depend on the circumstances of each case; still, certain general principles are indicated by the nature of the office and the wants of the schools, which it may be useful to elicit.

The first point to be determined is, whether the whole, or only a portion, of the officer's time will be required for the full discharge of the office. This will wholly depend on the number of schools in the county. If they are materially over 100 and should be increased, then the best policy and the course most productive of good, will be to pay for his whole time and services. In such cases more than half of the year may be most beneficially devoted to school visitation, which, to be effectual, should be full and frequent. The rest of the year can be profitably devoted to the improvement of the Teachers in one or more Institutes of greater or less duration, to the officer's own improvement and to the preparation of his reports, &c.

In smaller counties a less portion of the officer's time will be needed, and the salary may be in proportion; but in all cases enough should be given to secure his whole time and efforts to the service of the schools while in operation, and to the improvement of the teachers during a portion of the recess.

The only other general principle to be kept in view in arranging the salary, is that of making it large enough to command the very best professional talent within the reach of the Convention. For reasons already given, no other should be thought of.

The man, then, whom Law, Experience and the Wants of the System demand for County Superintendent, is: "A practical teacher, who is also an accomplished scholar, and a really public speaker; with sufficient love for it to undertake, and energy to perform, the great work before him; and the salary should be sufficient to compensate him, as far as money can, for the efficient discharge of so great a labor."

Wherever such a man is found, he should be selected. Wherever he has already been found, he should be retained.

At the present time it may be proper to recall to the attention of Conventions to elect County Superintendents, that Section 40 of the school law of 8th May, 1854, confers upon the State Superintendent of Common Schools, very considerable powers in reference to the commissioning of the persons elected. The words alluded to are these:

"If objection be made within thirty days to the issuing of such commission, the Superintendent of Common Schools may require such evidence, under oath or affirmation, in regard to the election or qualification of the person elected County Superintendent, as he shall deem necessary, and shall then issue his commission to the person properly qualified who shall have received the highest number of votes."

Under this provision it is competent for any citizen, and it would seem to be his duty, to make objection to the commissioning of an unqualified person, and to set in operation, for the good of the system in this respect, the powers vested in the State Superintendent. In view of this fact, the true course for Directors in their Convention will be, to vote for none unless such as by learning and professional skill are fully qualified to discharge all the duties of the office.—Penn's School Journal for April.

A German Boy in Slavery.
In December last, a company of strolling play actors visited Cattaraugus county, New York, and while there they employed a German boy named Barhart, who played well on the violin, to accompany them. The boy was of dark complexion. His family had heard nothing of him, after his departure, until within a short time, when it was discovered that he had been taken to Virginia and sold into Slavery. The father, on hearing the fate of his son, immediately made arrangements to follow him and extricate him from his servitude.

SLANG TERMS.—It is astonishing how foreigners are imposed upon by some of our wags. The other day we saw a little Frenchman, just arrived, who had been taking English lessons; he was informed of, on the voyage, from a fellow passenger. He complained much of the difficulties of our grammar, especially the irregular verbs. "For instance," says he, "Ze verb to go. Did one ever see one such verb? And with the utmost gravity he read from a sheet of paper:—I go; Thou departest; He clears out; We cut stick; Ye or you make tracks; They absquatulate. "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! What disagreeable verbs you have in your language!"

Col. Benton is in New York city, with his daughter, Mrs. Jessie Fremont.

Description of the Artesian Well.

The Charleston correspondent of the Clarksville Tobacco Plant furnishes that paper with the following description of the Artesian well, which has been in progress for several years past:

"Being on a temporary visit, I avail myself of the occasion to give you a brief description of the Artesian well at this place, and the modes of boring the same. The well is said to be an invention of a Frenchman, whose name I do not now remember. It is dug, or rather drilled, with a heavy steel drill, of 1,800 pounds weight, 20 feet in length, and a half foot in diameter. The drill is raised above the surface of the ground, by means of pulleys, attached to a wheel, which is worked by a small engine, to about the height of forty or fifty feet and then allowed to drop.

"After going to the depth of the drill strong poles are attached to the upper extremity. In this manner it is raised and allowed to drop. The man who is digging the well informed me that he had drilled through 75 rocks, averaging 38 feet in thickness. He has completed one 1,250 feet in depth. Iron tubes are inserted as he advances, and in this manner casing is prevented. The well now completed throws a jet of water to the height of 153 above the surface. I put my hand into the reservoir into which it fell, and to my surprise I found the water quite hot, clearly showing that the intestines of the earth are heated."

"The borer is now proceeding with a well ten times as large as the one completed. The one already completed he intends boring to the depth of 1,800 feet, when the water will be thrown to the height of 300 feet. It is expected that this alone will furnish an abundant supply of water."

Step by Step.
The South has gained another victory over President Buchanan, in the appointment of that Southern fire-eater and bogus scrip issuer, R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, as Governor of Kansas Territory. The leaders of the Border Ruffian Democracy, including Gen. Wm F. Parker, demanded of the President the return of Gov. Geary with full power to enforce the laws, and preserve peace. The Southern Democrats, in a body, plainly told the President that a Southern man must be appointed, as Geary was entirely too partial to the Free State men of the territory for the success of Slavery in that country. They also reminded the President that it was the unanimous voice of the South that placed him in the Executive chair, that he owed the North nothing, and therefore must acquiesce in their wishes, all of which the President did most cheerfully. The new administration has been in power but one short month, and within that brief but eventful period the oligarchy of the South have gained two signal victories over the freemen of the North. If they should still persist further in the course they appear to have marked out, we will not answer for the results. The freemen of the States have already borne much, and are willing to bear much more, but there is within the heart of every freeman when aroused, that which will rend asunder as by a stroke of lightning every iron band that the South, aided by bogus democracy of the North, have been for years riveting. We say unto those men who are enclaving this country, beware! for you may kindle a fire that all the waters of the ocean could not quench.—Lock Haven American.

Hopes writes the poetry of a boy, but memory that of a man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backward with sighs. Such is the wise providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim, and the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter, that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

Gov. REEDER has resumed the practice of the Law, at Easton.

THE FARM—The Garden—The Orchard.
Chinese Sugar Cane,
AND OTHER RARE AND VALUABLE SEEDS.
The subscriber has just received a supply of the genuine Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, from the latest importations, which he is prepared to furnish, in packages sufficient to plant four rods of ground—single package 25 cents; 5 packages for one dollar; 11 for two dollars; 100 for sixteen dollars, by mail, post-paid, to any address in the United States under 3,000 miles.

Beardless Barley, Japan Peas, Wyandot Prolific Corn, King Philip Improved and the Kleisler Sweet Corn, Orange and Ice Cream Watermelon, Buena Vista Beans, and Chinese Asparagus, (an annual plant perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation.) In same quantities and same price. The entire list, "Sugar Cane" included, for \$2, or a selection of 5 for \$1.

Twenty-five varieties of choice Flower Seeds \$1, by mail.

The subscriber has distributed over 15,000 heads of the *Beardless Barley* in the States, Territories and Canada within the last three months, and has about 10,000 more for distribution which he will be pleased to send (a single head) to any person who will send his address on a pre-paid

envelope. Also for gratuitous distribution Poland Oats and Mexican Wild Potatoes, by mail, in packages of 4, 8 and 16 ounces. These will be forwarded to any address on the receipt of the postage, which is 6 cents per ounce under 3,000 miles—20 cents over 3,000 miles or in the Canada.

Seedsmen, Merchants, and Farmers' Clubs, wishing the genuine Seed of this SUGAR PLANT, in a convenient form for retailing or distribution, will find it the least trouble and expense to procure from the subscriber. Drafts on eastern Banks would be preferred for sums of \$5 and over, but bills on specie paying banks will be thankfully received—fractions of a dollar in postage stamps.

Give your address in full and plainly.
Address I. W. BIGGS,
West Macedonia, Wayne Co., N.Y.

SAVE THE BONES.—A substantial farmer residing in the north-eastern part of Lancaster county—one of that class whose success in farming has been a mystery to many of his less successful neighbors—informs us that ten years since, he announced at the different stores in the vicinity that he would pay a fair price for bones. The intelligence soon spread among the boys, and the result was that in the course of a month several tons of excellent bones were ready. These he pulverized by means of a rather primitive crusher, and applied them to a portion of his farm on which light chestnut timber, and little else had ever been grown, at the rate of ten hundred weight to the acre. Now for the result. That portion of the farm to which the bones were applied, has been in cultivation ever since, and although during that long interval no other manure was put on, he has had excellent crops every season. A crop of fifty-five bushels of oats to the acre has been taken from it, and the yield of corn on it the past season was forty-five bushels per acre. Now putting that and that together, we leave the reader to draw his own inference in regard to the value of bones as a fertilizer.

GRAFTING OLD TREES.—It has only been a few years that grafting upon old fruit trees has been pursued to any extent. From our own experience and from that of others we are convinced of the value of grafting upon young stocks take from eight to ten years to bear; but when old trees are grafted, fruit is obtained in two or three years. To obtain fruit thus early, however, the grafts must be put upon bearing branches. If set upon young shoots from the main trunk, or principal boughs, double the time will be required before fruit is produced. We have obtained matured pears the second year after grafting.

Nearly all farmers have a number of worthless fruit trees upon their farm, occupying space which might be appropriated to many remunerative fruits. Now, if all those trees were properly grafted, in a year or two a large quantity of excellent fruit could be obtained. Good fruit is always sought after in our markets.—Germania Telegraph.

PREPARATIONS OF SEED.—Some seeds are so slow of germination that weeds grow in advance of them, and thus render their cultivation more difficult. Many of these such as the carrot, parsnip, &c., may be buried in a bag in the soil a few days before use, and thus swell materially by the humidity and other necessary conditions in the soil before final use. This mode of treatment in many cases will do away with the necessity for sowing, and render early germination quite certain. Care should be taken not to have them buried long enough to cause material sprouting as the new sprout might be broken off or injured during planting.

STEAM CULTURE.—The Highland Agricultural Society seem to think that steam culture of the earth will yet become universal. Boydell's steam traction engine plough is an improvement upon several previous inventions, and is likely to be successful. Many attempts have been made to propel ploughs during the last hundred years. In 1850 James Usher patented a rotary digger, something like that perfected by Gibbs and Mapes—Boydell's plan is a traveling engine on a moveable railway, drawing ploughs.

THE FRUIT.—Notwithstanding the fears expressed relative to the probable failure of the fruit crops, it is believed that nothing has yet occurred to prevent a good yield. Peach and apricot trees are now in blossom—the latter are generally destroyed by the frost in the latter part of April. For one or two seasons past however, we have noticed fair supplies for sale in our market.—Norfolk Argus.

AIR AS A FERTILIZER.—All fresh earth attracts fertility from the air, so that it is thought crops can be grown by fertility from the air alone, if the earth is sufficiently stirred.

MIXING WHEAT.—Sowing several varieties of wheat together is highly recommended in France, where it has been proved that the product is largely increased.

A GREAT CROP.—It is stated that 70 tons of green Italian rye grass have been cut upon one acre in a single season in France.